Assignment 3

Rationale

u3175388

Introduction:

To focus on making sure the website is responsive and understandable rather than the most top-notch design, a simple but presentable layout was chosen for this assignment.

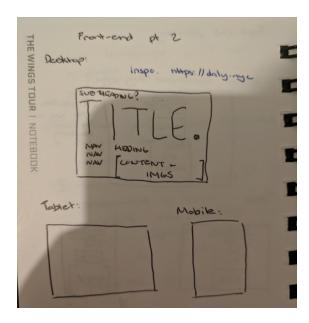
Design Inspiration:

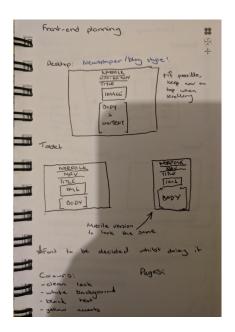
Daly.nyc was the first website that I had interest in as the designs and colours were simple yet the website was eye-catching.



This served as the main inspiration. There were no other websites used since the focus was to complete this website to the best of my ability so that it is usable, rather than looking pretty (which is also important however).

Planning:





Due to the content being history, the idea of meshing a wikipedia/newspaper style with Daly.nyc was the desired look. This began by two sketches in a notebook (as I found this easier and less restrictive than planning on the laptop) - a newspaper based design and a Daly.nyc based design.

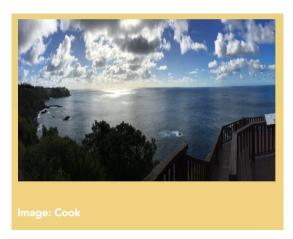
Design Decisions:

Colours and fonts were not predetermined because it is more efficient to choose those at the end of the website-making. At first I still wanted to go down the colourful route so the header was initially made pink. However it ended up looking amateur-like and quite childish for the content that is displayed. Rather than having the header as large as Daly.nyc, it was made smaller and centered. The header should be giving the website kind of like a 'roof' to house all the information that is on the pages so each page would still appear uniform. Colours were kept simple with monochromatic hues aside from the background being an ochre colour to give it a rustic and old feel. Navigation was originally going to be on the left side while the content was on the right. However it appeared too similar to assignment 2. The space beneath the navigation also felt too empty. This was when the newspaper format came to use and navigation was placed horizontally instead. As a last minute decision, a sub-navigation was included in the locations page since there were multiple sections in the contents and I figured users would be feeling quite impatient if they had to scroll through to find the content they were looking for. Although they could press command/control+f, a sub-navigation appeared more hospitable and user-friendly.

Challenges:

The website was originally going to be built upon assignment 2 but due to the content already being there, it felt restrictive and uncomfortable to build. This took several hours of my time till I decided to start again. Section class and article class were confusing to use and took so time to work with. This was mostly just trial and error while one resource was used.

I realised the site did not pass 1.1.1 of the accessibility audit because my images had no other text information to indicate what it is. Although text was added successfully, it was placed strangely and in the end it was left as it is. For example, the caption for the 'cook' image was beneath the photo instead. But since there was only one image on that page and it followed the same format with the other images (text in white and formatted as 'image: _name_) it should still be understandable.



Unlike assignment 2, I wanted the images to feel less like it was only on one side and more like it was a part of the actual website. Home page was the only demonstration for this improvement. I played around with floats for quite a bit and decided that this was no longer the way to go. After googling I still could not figure out how to go about this and it could have been to my inability to phrase the question properly. So I resorted to asked a friend that was studying IT. They showed me how to do it on their laptop and code through Google Hangout screen sharing whilst I attempted to apply it to my code on my own laptop. Fortunately it was working after a while as I was also trying to understand how CSS could be applied to it since I was not very familiar with the many options.

While the pages with one image worked fine on smaller devices, the home page continued to have image underneath the text instead of forming a single line. In the end I could not figure out what to do despite the other pages working fine.

There was no single most difficult part as every single step felt quite challenging

Accessibility Audit

Many people use the internet, without a doubt, and not everyone that uses it are the same. Some are unable to do certain things - such as hearing impairment for any content that includes sound and those that could be triggered by flashing lights. There are also others that may be unable to use a mouse/keypad or do not have access to one at the time. An accessibility audit is important because it is the guideline that all websites should do their best to adhere to in all aspects to ensure safety for those that accesses the websites as well as providing every single person, regardless of their disability or inability, to retrieve the same information or benefit.

Number	Description	Findings	Result
1.1.1	Non-text content - Provide text alternatives for non-text content	The images lacked text as it was the only none-textual content on the website. Text was then added.	Y
1.3.1	Info and Relationships - Logical Structure	Going by the examples provided by W3, no user-interactive pages were included so this did not need any alteration.	Y
1.3.2	Meaningful Sequence - Present content in a meaningful order	The website follows a very simple vertical format (excluding the navigation that follows the traditional left to right) so the content presented was understandable.	Y
1.4.1	Use of colour - Don't use presentation that relies solely on colour	The few colours that are on the website were purely for decoration and served no purpose for the actual information displayed on the pages.	Y
1.4.2	Audio Control - Don't play audio automatically	No audio is included in the website.	Y
2.1.1	Keyboard - Accessible by keyboard only	Mouse users are able to navigate the website with no issues.	Y
2.1.2	No keyboard trap - Don't trap keyboard users	No hidden links and keyboard users will be able to see exactly where their selection is at all times whilst moving in a predictable fashion.	Y
2.3.1	Three flashes or below - No content flashes more than three times per second	No flashing content on the website is included.	Y
2.4.2	Page Titled - use helpful and clear page titles	All pages are titled, including subtitles.	Y
2.4.3	Focus order - Logical order	Links and content are displayed in an order that makes sense to any first-time users.	Y
2.4.4	Link purpose - Every link's purpose is clear from its context	All links on the website are accessible through text that explains what the viewer can expect to be brought to if clicked.	Y

Number	Description	Findings	Result
3.1.1	Language of page - Page has a language assigned	Language of page is added in the HTML code (English).	Y
4.1.1	Parsing - No major error codes	To the best of my knowledge, there is no major error codes.	Y?

Resource List (Annotated)

Coyier, C, (2009), *Text Blocks Over Image*, CSS-Tricks, https://css-tricks.com/text-blocks-over-image/, accessed 10th May 2019 - This website was used for its instructions on how to add text into images.

Understanding Success Criterion 1.3.1: Info and Relationships, W3, https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/info-and-relationships.html; accessed 10th May 2019 - Was unsure what 1.3.1 meant so this page was used to understand the task.

Understanding Success Criterion 2.4.3: Focus Order, W3, https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/focus-order.html: accessed 10th May 2019 - Used to clarify the requirements for this task.

Daly, daly.nyc, https://daly.nyc/: accessed 10th April 2019 - The main inspiration for the website.

Multiple contributors (2019), <article>: The Article Contents element, MDN web docs, https://docs/Web/HTML/Element/article: accessed 5th May 2019 - For understanding how to use article class and section class.

Reference List

Coyier, C, (2009), *Text Blocks Over Image*, CSS-Tricks, https://css-tricks.com/text-blocks-over-image/, accessed 10th May 2019

Daly, daly.nyc, https://daly.nyc/: accessed 10th April 2019

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